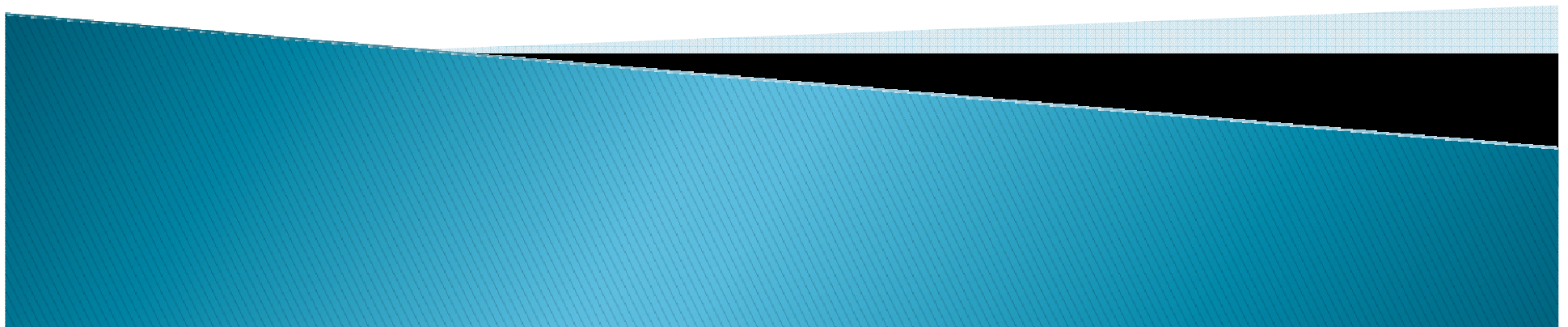


# Revision

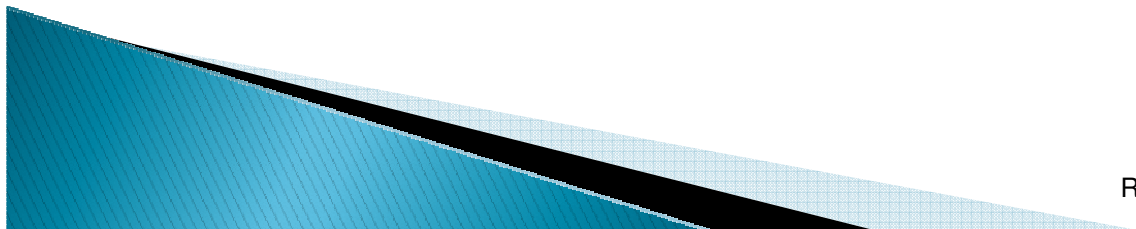
Why bother?



# Objectives:

To explore different revision skills and identify which one suits me best.

To understand the benefits of revision.



# Outcomes:

All: will be able to demonstrate how several revision techniques work.

Most: will be able to identify which one suits what types of revision.

Some: will be able to understand how revision helps us to consolidate learning.



The brain is responsible for every single function of our body.

It tells us when to go to the toilet and when your body needs sleep.

But

It also holds every single piece of knowledge we have encountered since we were children.

knowledge +  
understanding =  
learning

# What is revision?

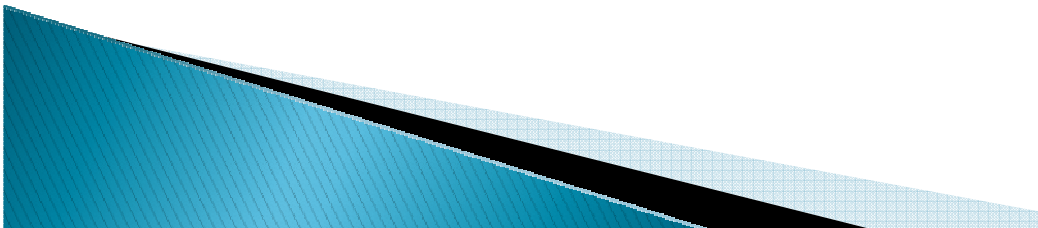
- A second look at a piece of work?
- Rewriting a piece of work?
- Representing a piece of work?
- Rereading a written piece of work?
- Learning extra information?



# Why do revision?

Revision benefits us all. It can help us remember, learn, organise and move our ideas/thoughts forward.

It also helps us with our understanding and the meanings behind things we have learnt.



# What are your experiences of revision?

Think about...

- When have I revised?
- What did I do?
- Did it help?
- Did I really know what I was doing?

## Do I know how to revise?

# Techniques

Revision can be carried out in many different ways much like our learning experiences.

- **Active revision** (physically doing something like writing notes or creating mind maps)
- **Passive revision** (listening or watching something)



# CONE OF LEARNING

After 2 Weeks  
we tend to remember

Nature of Involment

10% of what we READ

Reading

Verbal Receiving

20% of what we HEAR

Hearing Words

30% of what we SEE

Looking at Pictures

50% of what we  
HEAR & SEE

Watching a movie  
Looking at an Exhibit  
Watching a Demonstration  
Seeing it Done on Location

Visual Receiving

70% of what we SAY

Participating in a discussion  
Giving a Talk

Receiving/  
Participating

90% of what we  
SAY & DO

Doing a Dramatic Presentation  
Simulating the Real Experience  
Doing the Real Thing

Doing

PASSIVE

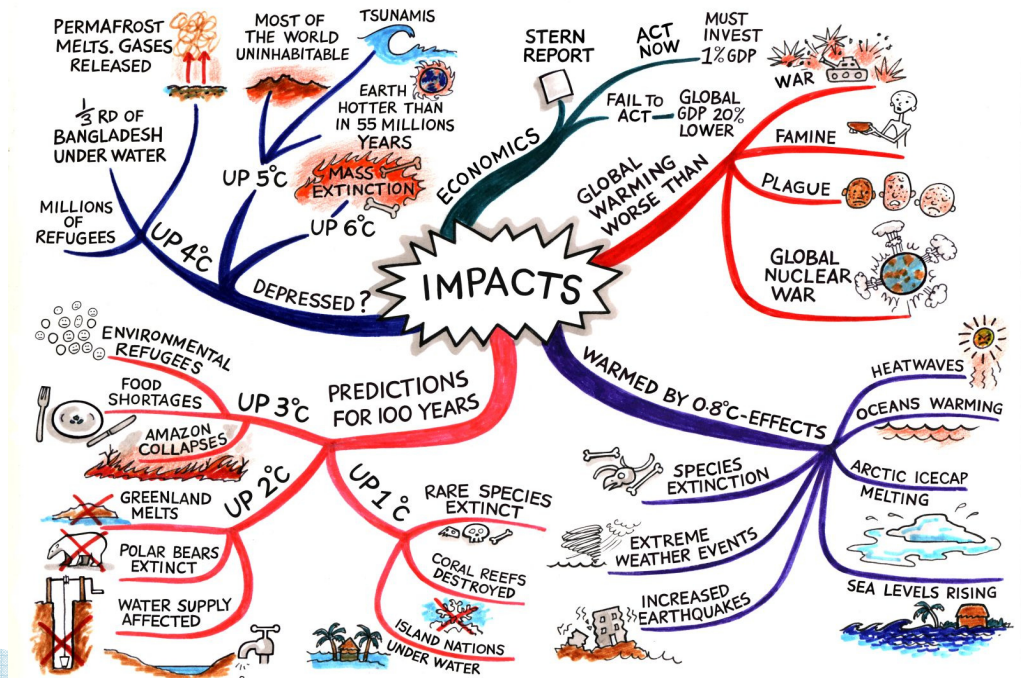
ACTIVE

SOURCE: EDGAR DALE

# Active – mind mapping

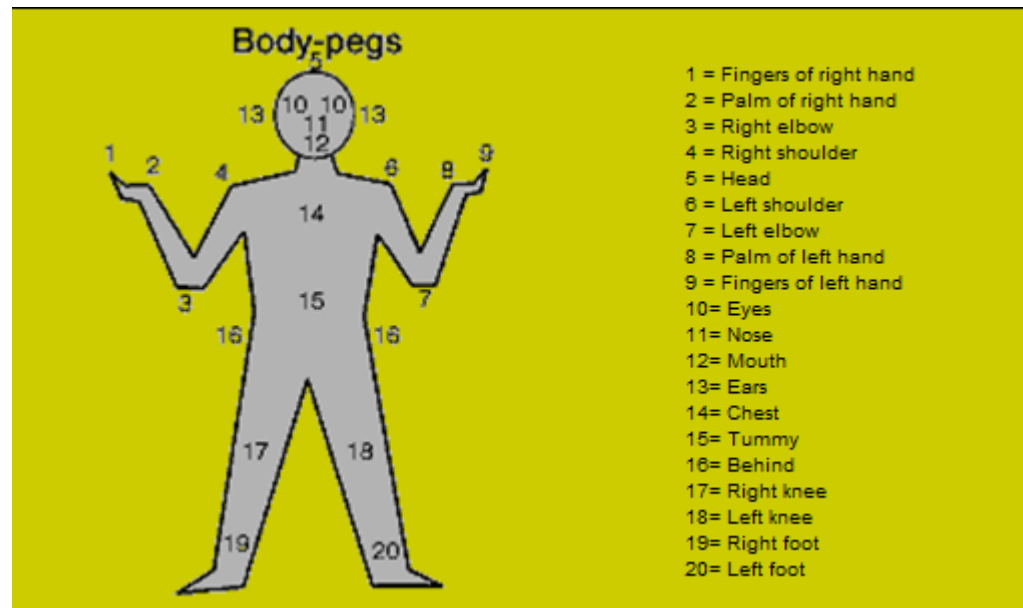
Mind mapping is a good place to start if you don't really know how to revise.

Mind maps allow you to connect ideas and make links between processes and examples.



# Active – body pegging

- ▶ Don't forget pegging is not just for clothes!
- ▶ This method helps you associate particular pieces of knowledge (case studies, dates, quotations) with a point on your body.



# Active – the alphabet

Very simply write the alphabet out down the side of a page.

Next to each letter write 3 key words from a range of topics beginning with that letter e.g.

A= abrasion, accumulation, ablation

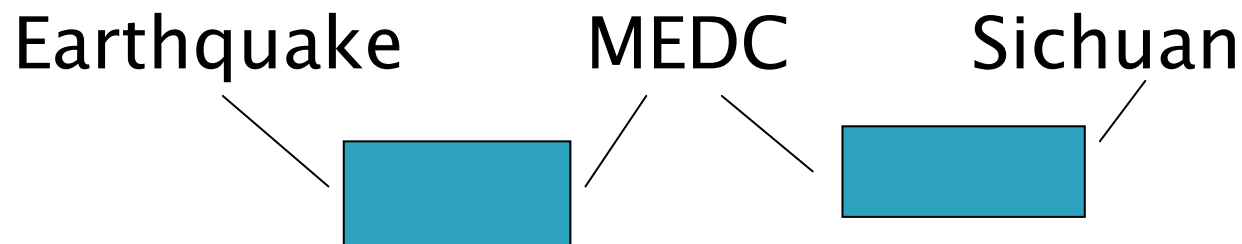
B= budget, Boscastle, Bangladesh

C= ...

# Active – making links

A really useful revision technique for students who struggle to make links between the points in their answers.

Give 3 key words on a slip of paper and try to make links following a process, action, description of events or examples e.g.



# Passive – reading

Simply read over notes or record yourself reading them to listen to later.

Podcasting is a great way of doing this. Record a particular passage or a high mark exam answer using the podcasting software.

Then swap with friends to collect a series of answers. Download them onto an Ipod or MP3 player and listen to them.

# CONE OF LEARNING

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Doing

PASSIVE

ACTIVE

SOURCE: EDGAR DALE

# Summary

- Revision can be carried out in many different ways and is very personal (depending on learning methods)
- Active learning is the most beneficial way of revising and remembering detail.
- A mixture of all several techniques provide the best chances of success



# Outcomes:

All: will be able to demonstrate how several revision techniques work.

Most: will be able to identify which one suits the learner.

Some: will be able to understand how revision helps us to consolidate learning.